

Within the last few days a number of city officers have joined the movement, and a good many who are supposed to be attending the meetings and are circulating the movement with a deal more of consideration than heretofore, and some are even taking into the work.—See.

If anything were needed to prove the utter meanness and lack of principle, which actuates the *San* man the above furnishes the proof. A man generally judges others by his own standard, and whenever he accuses his neighbor of acting from sinister motives he merely pleads guilty to the same charge himself. A gentleman who belongs to the *Class* spoken of by the *San* man above, remarked this morning that he expected nothing better from a fellow who never acted from any honest motive in his life—which is a very sensible deduction.

Gov. CULLOM's departure from the rule established by his predecessor, of pardoning one or two convicts on Christmas Day, appears to be generally approved by the press of the state.—There is an impression that if a convict is entitled to pardon, he should receive it without regard to the day, while, if he is not, his pardon on Christmas or any other day would defeat the ends of justice and be a violation of sound policy—and this impression is apparently right. At their recent Christmas festival at Joliet, however, the prisoners were assured by the warden that the governor would attentively consider any case brought before him requiring clemency, and that he would readily exercise the pardoning power where it is right and clear to him that the prisoner merits it.

A FORMER DECATUR PASTOR SURPRISED.—The *Tuscola Review* has the following account of a surprise to Rev. W. D. Best, pastor of the M. E. Church in this city, formerly pastor of Stapp's Chapel. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Best in Decatur will be interested in reading of such a mark of esteem being shown to their late pastor, as is indicated in this passage from the *Review*:

On last Friday evening while Rev. W. D. Best was at the church holding a meeting, and Mr. Best was invited to spend the evening at a neighbor's, the members of the church took possession of the house—some having come in before and others after church, and when Mr. and Mrs. Best returned to the house they were surprised to see it not only full of people, but the extension table set out and completely loaded down with provisions and fruits and presents of many kinds. It was a surprise to the pastor and his wife and an enjoyable occasion to all who were present.

Now that the New Year has arrived, we again advise our friend Kimball, of the *Decatur San*, to "swear off." We shall never cease to labor with him until he abandons his intemperate habits *Springfield Journal*.

The largest number of votes that the opponents of the silver bill in the senate are able to claim for their side of the question, is 26, which is just enough to sustain a veto with Sharon absent.—If, however, Sharon should take it into his head to put in an appearance, his vote would unquestionably turn the scale in favor of the bill. On the other hand, if there should be twenty-five senators to sustain the veto, this would cause a tie, in which case the vice president would give the casting vote. This is bringing the thing down to a fine point, and shows how hard-run the silver men are.—*State Journal*.

When Mr. Edward Kimball, the champion church-debt raiser, made his appearance on Sunday last in the Central Tabernacle Church, of Brooklyn, to assist in lifting the debt of \$64,000, a prominent and wealthy member of the church took his hat and walked out.—The reason which he gave for his conduct was that he didn't think it becoming to turn a church on Sunday to a place for the methodical raising of money for the liquidation of a business debt. It was well enough to make collections for aims, but the business affairs of the church ought not to be allowed to interfere with its religious services on Sunday. And he added: "The business matters of a church are conducted too much on faith. Some very good people, if their church income is \$6,000 and their expenses \$8,000, will pray that these figures may in some way be made to agree. Church finances should be managed on the same business principles as a grocery or saw-mill." Most church members will dissent from the idea that the business affairs of a church should not be discussed on Sunday, for certainly the Lord's business is no discussion of the Lord's day. But in regard to the proposition that the business of a church should be managed on business principles there can be no two opinions. If this rule were observed there would not be so many church debts to be raised, and the cause of Christianity would be the gainer in more ways than one.

Notwithstanding the blowing and howling of the "Poor Man's Friend," the people of Decatur and vicinity are getting together open to the fact that B. Stine, the *Decatur* editor, carries the largest stock, only the best of goods, and sells them for less money than any man who claims to be the poor man's friend. B. Stine, Nov. 28. The *San* Editor.

EARLY RAILROADING IN ILLINOIS.

The First Railroad Built in the State or the Mississippi Valley.

Correspondence Quincy, Ill., Dec. 26.—The first railroad ever built in Illinois was not what people would now call "a big thing," but in those days it was something "not to be sneezed at." It was built from this place to Springfield about forty years ago, and as the man who took part in that enterprise are nearly all gone, I avail myself of the opportunity to record some of the recollections of two old citizens of this place, Mr. David Waldo and Mr. E. Lusk, who had a hand in its construction.

EARLY RAILROADS OF THE COUNTRY.

It is not enough to say that this little bit of road was the first ever built in Illinois; it was the first built in the Mississippi valley. The first road in the United States had been built about twelve years before, from Albany to Schenectady, in the state of New York, and at the time of which I now write, one was in operation from Baltimore to Washington, and probably one or two short pieces of road elsewhere. They were mere suggestions, however, of the great systems of roads of to-day, and it is an easy matter for the curious reader to find their location and the date of their construction by reference to any standard cyclopaedia.

FIRST CHARTER.

granted for the construction of a railroad in Illinois, was granted to Governor Joseph Duncan and his associates in 1833 or 1834. Duncan seems to have thought that, as he was a member of congress, he could command capital and influence to help on his project; but when Eastern capitalists were approached on the subject they laughed at the idea of building a railroad in a region which they regarded then as little better than a wilderness.

Thus the enthusiasm of the first step was checked, and the project lagged until the winter of 1835-6. Duncan had then been elected governor of the state, notwithstanding his disaffection toward Jackson and the democrats; and in his first message he referred to the most glowing terms to the triumph of the canal boat and the locomotive in "almost annihilating time, burthen and space," in other quarters of the country, and wanted to know if the patriotic bosoms of Illinois did not beat high to emulate such examples of internal improvement. That year the internal improvement bill was passed, and the earlier project of Duncan's road was abandoned.

RAILROADS ON PAPER.

Under the improvement bills roads were laid out for every quarter of the state. The map was checked over with them. The bill provided for a board of commissioners, and at the first meeting of that board it was decided to commence the first operations in Morgan county, on the line laid out as the Northern Cross Railroad—practically the line on which the Washburn road is now built—for in the internal improvement bill the points named for this road were Quincy, Mt. Sterling, Meredosia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Danville and thence to the state line.

COMING DOWN TO WORK.

The contract for building that part of the road from Meredosia to Springfield was let to Thomas T. January, James Dunlap, Miron Leslie and Chas. Collins. It was surveyed by James Bucklin, assisted by George W. Plant and John Van Horn. The profile of the work was drawn by a noble by birth, Edward Mehogolowski, a noble by birth, who had left Poland on account of some of the rebellions and persecutions there. He was a man of fine attainments and high character. After this survey and location, the division of the road beginning at the Illinois river at this place and extending to Van Gundy's, the first station east of here—about a mile east of where Bluff City now stands—was sub-contracted to J. O. & S. P. Thompson, D. & J. E. Waldo and Harry Duncan.

THE FIRST DIRT DIG.

When everything was ready to begin work, it naturally appeared that so important an enterprise should be inaugurated with some formal ceremony. The day for beginning arrived late in the autumn of 1837, and the sub-contractors took their men, accompanied by a large number of citizens, to the point whence the road was to start, on the bank of the river. There Mr. J. E. Waldo, now living in New Orleans, and Dr. Owen M. Long, now Consul at Panama, were chosen speakers for the occasion. The toast-master of the day was Samuel Talmage, a noted character of that period. The day was given up to speech-making, jollification and hilarity, and it would be very interesting at this distance if one could report some of the wonderful orations delivered. One of the toasts is distinctly recalled thus: "Our friend, T. T. January—a man with a cold name but a warm heart." Mr. January is still living and is a wholesale trader in St. Louis. Mr. D. Waldo, now the postmaster here, being the oldest man as well as the oldest citizen of the place, was designated to dig the first spadeful of dirt. The labor he performed was all the work done on the road that day.

GETTING READY FOR THE RAILS.

The work of grading went on all winter and was finished in April. The track was laid by pulling down a piece of square timber called a maul, on the top of which cross-ties were laid. On these a wooden rail was laid and flat bars were spiked on top of the rail. The bars were 2 1/2 inches wide and 1 inch thick. It is not now distinctly remembered whether the iron was of foreign or domestic manufacture, but it

was brought by the way of St. Louis, and there delivered from the steamer *Vandalia* to the steamer *Quincy*, then run by J. H. and E. Lusk, between St. Louis and this place.

A WONDER ON WHEELS.

The first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the Mississippi Valley was brought here in pieces and set up to operate this earliest Illinois railroad. It was made by Rogers, Grosvenor & Ketchum, of Newark, N. J., and was loaded here from the steamer *Quincy* in the autumn of 1838, soon after the iron had been laid on the road. It was a curious little contrivance, and, as compared with the more modern construction of locomotives, was a consummate piece of clumsiness. The driving wheels were about 2 1/2 feet in diameter, and, in every other respect, it compared equally well with the locomotives of to-day.

GETTING THE TRAIN IN MOTION.

A man by the name of Fields came out with the engine to set it up, and on the day he got it on its feet, the jollification ran so high that he got off his, and had to be carried to the hotel for repairs. On the way he protested that they were heaping undeserved honor upon him and begged to be laid down and treated as a man of no distinction or eminence. He was the first engineer on the road and he ran the little engine—which was called the Rogers—for about a month. Afterwards a man by the name of Higgins ran it; but he melted out some of the flues and at last got discharged for dissipation. Finally two young men by the name of Gregory were put in charge of it, and after awhile they succeeded in running the engine off the track between New Berlin and Springfield.

FALLING INTO DISGRACE.

They seem to have been unable to replace it on the track, for it lay out on the prairie for a year, or a year and a half, and was then sold to Gen. Sample who practically bankrupted himself in various futile efforts to reconstruct it into some sort of road engine for hauling freight across the country from Alton to Springfield in competition with the railroad. There was another engine put on the road, but it never got the river on fire. A citizen now living at Jacksonville tells how he started from Springfield one day with his horses and wagon just as the thing they called "the train" started, and he determined to run a race with it to Jacksonville. He kept ahead readily, and when about a mile from his destination, it seemed to be gaining on him he whipped up a little and won the race. This story, of course, is to be taken *cum grano sili* for the flavor of the joke.

THE LAST OF IT.

At last the wheels were substituted for the engine, and were used till the road passed out of the hands of the State for the consideration of \$100,000 in State indebtedness, its original cost to the State having been \$1,000,000. Thus the State learned, at a cost of \$900,000, that it lacked, somewhere, in the matter of capacity for the successful conduct of railroad enterprise. The charter of the road was amended in 1853 and it then took the name of the Great Western. It went into new hands. Trails were introduced, and everything relating to the first railroad in Illinois was swept away by the tide of modern railroad improvements.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used *BONNER'S GERMAN SYRUP* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the best of all drugs, given to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *GERMAN SYRUP* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cts. For sale by A. J. Storer, B. F. Que & Son and Theo. Hildebrandt.

Oct. 14—d&wif

Kid Gloves, Gauntlets and Gloves.

very cheap, at M. Goldman's.

Dec. 14—d&wif

ANTIQUATE ERRORS.

In this enlightened age and land, and acceptance only with the prejudiced and ignorant. It is impossible, for instance, to persuade any large proportion of a people who have imbibed their ideas of logic in common schools and free academies, that it is expedient to cram their systems with mercury, rasp their bowels with calomel and jalap, or stupefy their brains with opiate, when a pure, effective, safe, botanic cordial, like *Hosier's Stomach Bitters*, which relieves every disorder for which the poisonous drugs have been heretofore prescribed, is within the reach of every one. Old-fashioned remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old-fashioned ideas in regard to depletion as a means of cure, have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovator, which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, induces sound repose, neutralizes malaria, depurates and enriches the blood, rouses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body.

Jan. 1—d&wif

DANVILLE, ILL., Dec. 31.

A large meeting was held at the Opera House this evening to give expression to the views of the citizens in regard to the Bland silver bill now before Congress. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions indorsing the bill. Addresses were made by the Hon. J. G. Cannon, Representative in Congress from this district, Maj. W. F. Townsend and others. Some discussion ensued as to the wording of the preamble, but the resolutions were finally adopted as read.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RE-HYPOTHECATION.

Is What Ailed John Bonner & Co., of New York.

A Rather Reckless Way of Doing Business.

Senator Beck on Resumption.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A number of letters from different sections of the country have been received at the Treasury Department, speaking of the great distrust of the people in savings institutions, and of the urgent necessity of adopting some measure by which the surplus earnings of people of small means may be safely invested. There are several propositions for a low interest, small denomination, long bond for popular subscription now pending. One of these will be pressed early after the meeting of Congress, and will doubtless become law. The visit of Secretary Sherman to New York has satisfied the department that the prospects of the revival of funding operations in 1 per cents is not encouraging. It is suggested that the creation of a popular bond as indicated would enable the Secretary to find a large portion of the bonds of higher into lower rates among our own people, which would strengthen interest in the stability of the Government and would relieve them from losses in the inevitable failure of savings institutions. From present indications popular sentiment has reached that point where such a measure is unavoidable. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who returned from his home to-day, speaks very emphatically of the injurious effects of the rigid resumption policy of the Government. He says that in Kentucky, and he is informed that the same will apply to other States of the West, that if this course of the Government be continued and resumption is forced, that general bankruptcy will result. He felt convinced that, as a rule, Senators and Representatives will return from their constituents even more strongly convinced that some modification of the act of 1875 is imperative.

NEW YORK, December 31.

Considerable excitement was caused on the street this morning by the announcement of the failure of John Bonner & Co., 32 Broad street, one of the oldest houses on the street. The firm has made an assignment to B. W. Griswold. It is said that the firm pursued the same methods charged against Netter & Co., a re-hypothecation of securities. The liabilities are said to be quite heavy, and several prominent speculators are mentioned as considerable losers. Intelligence of the failure has had a depressing effect on the stock market, and some of the leading shares are down to 1 per cent. It appears that, on Sunday, A. L. Sewall, one of the firm of Bonner & Co., applied to his counsel for advice, and announced the failure and flight of the senior member, John Bonner, who had left for Canada. Upon his advice an assignment was made to B. S. Griswold, who is now engaged in straightening the affairs of the firm, and who will report thereon as soon as possible. Amount of securities re-hypothecated is now stated at \$400,000, all of which, it is said, has been lost in speculations, Bonner having taken nothing with him in his flight. A large number of individuals and firms are suffering by the failures, including Henry Clews and Van Schaick & Co. Among the reported losers are C. J. Osborn & Co., difference on 5,000 shares Northwestern common; Trenor W. Park, difference on 3,000 shares Panama; Geo. Barlow, a large cash loser, Wm. Belden & Co., Rollins Bros., W. D. Moore, Ham & Munroe, H. R. Wilcox, E. M. Knowles A. H. Gordon and A. Laban. The failure of John Bonner & Co. has involved the suspension of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, an institution availed of by small operators for clearing stock. Mr. Seward, partner of the assignee, said the loans secured by Bonner on re-hypothecated securities were, in almost all cases, obtained from banks. In some instances securities owned by different persons were mixed together as collateral security for the same loan. It would be easy, however, for each person to find and identify his own property. Bonner left no orders for the redemption of securities, and, indeed, no instructions of any kind. Seward said there were no assets. The assignee has not been served with any attachments, but he had heard that some were out. He had received a large number of notices from persons who had pledged securities with Bonner & Co., at the office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association. The manager, Mr. Olin, said that institution was ruined by the flight of Bonner. Depositors would suffer a loss of \$50,000, for which he supposed the stockholders were liable. He could not furnish the list of stockholders.

Have you been to the Farmers' Store,

37 North Church street, and looked over the stock of Groceries, Queens, Glass, Wood, Willow and Hard Wares that are to be exchanged for beef, pork, butter, lard, eggs, corn, oats, wood and greenbacks? E. B. PRATT

Oct. 10—d&wif

LAFAYETTE, IND., Dec. 31.—The German Savings Bank of this place failed to open up for business this morning. The bank has paid out over \$18,000 during December, and notices for \$25,000 more are now on file. At a meeting held Saturday the Directors decided to close for liquidation. John B. Ringer, the President, states that all liabilities will be paid in full, but that it will require time to realize. Mayor Kimmell, Secretary and Treasurer, reports assets \$94,169 17; liabilities \$88,962 39, out of which only \$1,972 59 is considered doubtful paper. The following notice is posted on the door: Depositors of the German Savings Bank: You are hereby notified that the said bank will be open to-night and tomorrow for the purpose of allowing depositors to select paper for the amounts due them. If depositors will call at once the business can be closed up in ten days. (Signed) LOUIS KIMMELL. There is no excitement.

MESSRS. ROWELL AND HOOF.

From the *Rockford Daily Register*.

The following very highly complimentary notice was published and presented to Messrs. Rowell and Hoofstetter, in the presence of an immense gathering, and received by the audience with great demonstration and enthusiastic applause. Their success at the capital is characterized by the press as remarkable and wonderful, and their friends will read the following with great pleasure:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 22, 1877.

WHEATGAS, In the providence of Almighty God, in answer to earnest prayer for Divine direction, our brethren Messrs. Col. H. W. Rowell and J. H. Hoofstetter have visited the city of Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of saving drunkards, and otherwise aiding in the cause of Temperance, and the progress of the Gospel, and the welfare of the people. A wonderful temperance revival has resulted from their three weeks' labor, during which time a "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" has been organized, 400 self-acknowledged drinkers have consolidated themselves into a "Temperance Reform Club," about 4,000 have signed the pledge known as the Murphy pledge, and a general improvement in morals and manners is seen by all, and acknowledged by the civil authorities.

Resolved, That the undersigned pastors of the designed churches of this city have had ample opportunity of watching their operations, forming an opinion of their talents, and judging of their spirit, therefore be it

Resolved, That thanks are due our Heavenly Father, for graciously hearing our prayers and answering them by guiding our dear brethren to our city. 2d. That we assure them of the deep respect, love and confidence we have for and in them, and that we will follow them with the prayer that the Master may long spare their lives and keep them at work in that part of His vineyard in which He has evidently called them and to which they are admirably adapted. 3d. That we unhesitatingly and cordially commend them as brethren beloved, trusted, tried and qualified, to churches, communities and cities that may contemplate the employment of Gospel temperance workers. 4th. That Brothers Rowell and Hoofstetter are recommended to refer to us personally or collectively at any time. That a copy of this resolution be furnished to each of said brethren and to all other persons for publication. FRANK M. GARDNER, Pastor of St. Paul's Church. LOUIS KIMMELL, Pastor of Central M. E. Church. J. O. STONE, Pastor of M. E. Church. J. H. NORTON, Pastor of M. E. Church. THOMAS G. AUST, Pastor of English Lutheran Church. JAS. A. RILEY, Pastor of Presbyterian Church. C. W. CLARK, Pastor of North Baptist Church. M. H. WOODRUFF, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church. GEO. H. FARMINGTON, Pastor of Presbyterian Church. ROMAN KOPPEL, Pastor of 1st Congregational Church.

The Great \$10,000 Cassinette Suit, at B. Stone's, Nov. 20.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

One Night Only, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

The beautiful and accomplished young Duo should attract.

MISS GENEVIEVE ROGERS.

In the last New York success, founded upon the poem by John G. Whittier, entitled

MAUD MULLER!

Supported by the established

FRANK E. AIKEN'S

Superb Dramatic Co.

Maud Muller, on a Summer day, linked the meadow sweet with lily.

Endorsed by the entire press: "The greatest American Emotional Drama."

Prices, 25 and 50 cents. Seats secured at W. H. & Co. or by mail, enclosing extra charge. Dec. 27—d&wif

Grand Clearance Sale

FURNITURE!!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN

Elegant stock of Spring Goods, the

DECATUR FURNITURE Co

WILL OFFER FOR SALE, FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

WHOLESALE PRICES, at their RETAIL

West Side of the New Square,

MAMMOTH STOCK

CHOICE FURNITURE,

consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class retail establishment.

Dec. 28, 1877—d&wif

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.
ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE;
25 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS!
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS

GO AND SEE
S. EINSTEIN'S
BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!

Just received, in which Special Bargains are offered to all who may give him a call.

NOTICE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

20 Yards Brown Muslin \$1.00
12 " Soft Finish Bleached Muslin, 1.00
12 " Best Dark Calico 1.00
12 " Good Cotton Flannel 1.00

Also a full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmere, Plaid and Fancy Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Give me a call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET
S. EINSTEIN.

Decatur, Sep. 17-77 d&wif

BUY THE BOSS
MATHUSHEK PIANOS
AND
WESTERN COTTAGE ORGANS!
As they are To-day the Leading Instruments of the World.

I will not call your attention to the prominence of these instruments at the International Exhibition of 1876, as every make of instrument there was awarded medals of honor, but simply point out the fact of their being the only ones that received the highest award at our last State Fair, for their superior degree of excellence in all their styles.

Every instrument is warranted for five years.

Labor have other makes of

PIANOS!

which I will sell from \$100 and upwards. Terms cash, monthly or quarterly payments allowed.

Second-hand instruments taken in part payment to new ones.

A large stock of ORGANS always on hand for rent.

For further particulars send for price-list, or call at my office.

C. B. PRESCOTT,

Post Office Block, Decatur, Illinois.

Dec. 10, 1877—d&wif

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

—SUCH AS—

Work Boxes,

Writing Desks,

Jewelry Cases,

and Pictures,

Positively at Cost for Ten Days, at

At J. M. STOOKEY & CO.'S,

No. 17 East Main Street, Decatur, Illinois.

Dec. 26, 1877—d&wif

SAVE YOUR MONEY

—BY BUYING—

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LIDDLE'S,

COURT HOUSE BLOCK.

Rich Silver-plated Casters;

Silver-plated Table Knives and Forks in Sets;

Tea and Table Spoons;

Beautiful French Bronze Lamps;

French China Tea Sets;

All kinds of Cut and Common Glassware.

TOYS--

AMERICAN, GERMAN, DUTCH, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, CHINESE.

Come and see us. We don't care so much about prices as we do to reduce the stock.

Within the last few days a number of city officers have joined the movement, and a good many who are supposed to have been upon city or township offices are attending the meetings, and are insisting upon their own rights, and some are even threatening to leave the work.—Sas.

If anything were needed to prove the utter meanness and lack of principle, which actuates the *Sas* man the above furnishes the proof. A man generally judges others by his own standard, and whenever he accuses his neighbors of acting from sinister motives he merely pleads guilty to the same charge himself. A gentleman who belongs to the class spoken of by the *Sas* man above, remarked this morning that he expected nothing better from a fellow who never acted from any honest motive in his life—which is a very sensible deduction.

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MERIDIAH, ILL., Dec. 26.—The first railroad ever built in Illinois was not what people would now call "a big thing"; but in those days it was something "not to be sneezed at." It was built from this place to Springfield about forty years ago, and as the men who took part in that enterprise are nearly all gone, I avail myself of the opportunity to record some of the recollections of two old citizens of this place, Mr. David Waldo and Mr. E. Lusk, who had a hand in its construction.

EARLY RAILROADS OF THE COUNTRY.
It is not enough to say that this little bit of road was the first ever built in Illinois; it was the first built in the Mississippi valley. The first road in the United States had been built about twelve years before, from Albany to Schenectady, in the state of New York, and at the time of which I now write, one was in operation from Baltimore to Washington, and probably one or two short pieces of road elsewhere. They were more suggestions, however, of the great systems of roads of to-day, and it is an easy matter for the curious reader to find their location and the date of their construction by reference to any standard cyclopedia.

FIRST CHARTER
granted for the construction of a railroad in Illinois, was granted to Governor Joseph Duncan and his associates in 1833 or 1834. Duncan seems to have thought that, as he was a member of congress, he could command capital and influence to help on his project; but when Eastern capitalists were approached on the subject they laughed at the idea of building a railroad in a region which they regarded then as little better than a wilderness.

Thus the enthusiasm of the first step was checked, and the project lagged until the winter of 1835-6. Duncan had then been elected governor of the state, notwithstanding his disaffection toward Jackson and the democrats; and in his first message he referred in the most glowing terms to the triumph of the canal boat and the locomotive in "almost annihilating time, burthen and space," in other quarters of the country, and wanted to know if the patriot bosoms of Illinois did not beat high to emulate such examples of internal improvement. That year the internal improvement bill was passed, and the earlier project of Duncan's road was abandoned.

RAILROADS ON PAPER.
Under the improvement bills roads were laid out for every quarter of the state. The map was checked with them. The bill provided for a board of commissioners, and at the first meeting of that board it was decided to commence the first operations in Morgan county, on the line laid out as the Northern Cross Railroad—practically the line on which the Wabash road is now built—for in the internal improvement bill the points named for this road were Quincy, Mt. Sterling, Meredosia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Danville and thence to the state line.

COMING DOWN TO WORK.

The contract for building that part of the road from Meredosia to Springfield was let to Thomas T. January, James Dunlap, Miron Leslie and Chas. Collins. It was surveyed by James Bucklin, assisted by George W. Plant and John Van Horn. The profile of the work was drawn by a Pole named Edward Melogolowski, a noble by birth, who had left Poland on account of some of the rebellions and persecutions there. He was a man of fine attainments and high character. After this survey and location, the division of the road beginning at the Illinois river at this place and extending to Van Gundy's, the first station east of here—about a mile east of where Bluff City now stands—was sub-contracted to J. C. & S. P. Thompson, D. & J. E. Waldo and Harvey Duncan.

THE FIRST DIRT DUG.
When everything was ready to begin work, it naturally appeared that so important an enterprise should be inaugurated with some formal ceremony. The day for beginning arrived late in the autumn of 1837, and the sub-contractors took their men, accompanied by a large number of citizens, to the point whence the road was to start, on the bank of the river. There Mr. J. E. Waldo, now living in New Orleans, and Dr. Owen M. Long, now Consul at Panama, were chosen speakers for the day. The toast-master of the day was Samuel Talmage, a noted character of that period. The day was given up to speech-making, jollification and hilarity, and it would be very interesting at this distance if one could report some of the wonderful orations delivered. One of the toasts is distinctly recalled thus: "Our friend, T. T. January—a man with a cold name but a warm heart." Mr. January is still living and is a wholesale trader in St. Louis. Mr. D. Waldo, now the postmaster here, being the oldest man as well as the oldest citizen of the place, was designated to dig the first spadeful of dirt. The labor he performed was all the work done on the road that day.

GETTING READY FOR THE RAILS.

The work of grading went on all winter and was finished in April. The track was laid by pulling down a piece of square timber called a madsill, on the top of which cross-ties were laid. On these a wooden rail was laid and the bars were spiked on top of the rail. The bars were 24 inches wide and 1 inch thick. It is not now distinctly remembered whether the iron was of foreign or domestic manufacture, but it

was brought by the way of St. Louis, and there delivered from the steamer Vandalia to the steamer Quincy, then run by J. H. and E. Lusk, between St. Louis and this place.

A WONDER ON WHEELS.

The first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the Mississippi Valley was brought here in pieces and set up to operate this earliest Illinois railroad. It was made by Rogers, Grosvonor & Ketchum, of Newark, N. J., and was landed here from the steamer Quincy in the autumn of 1838, soon after the iron had been laid on the road. It was a curious little contrivance, and, as compared with the more modern construction of locomotives, was a consummate piece of clumsiness. The driving wheels were about 24 feet in diameter, and, in every other respect, it compared equally well with the locomotives of to-day.

GETTING THE TRAIN IN MOTION.

A man by the name of Fields came out with the engine to set it up, and, on the day he got it on its feet, the jollification ran so high that he got off his, and had to be carried to the hotel for repairs. On the way he protested that they were heaping undeserved honor upon him and begged to be laid down and treated as a man of no distinction or eminence. He was the first engineer on the road and he ran the little engine—which was called the Rogers—for about a month. Afterwards a man by the name of Higgins ran it; but he melted out some of the flues and at last got discharged for dissipation. Finally two young men by the name of Gregory were put in charge of it, and after while they succeeded in running the engine of the track between New Berlin and Springfield.

FALLING INTO DISGRACE.

They seem to have been unable to replace it on the track, for it lay out on the prairie for a year, or a year and a half, and was then sold to Gen. Sample who practically bankrupted himself in various futile efforts to reconstruct it into some sort of road engine for hauling freight across the country from Alton to Springfield in competition with the railroad. There was another engine put on the road, but it never got the river on fire. A citizen now living at Jacksonville tells how he started from Springfield one day with his horses and wagon just as the thing they called "the train" started, and he determined to run a race with it to Jacksonville. He kept ahead readily, and when about a mile from his destination, it seemed to be gaining on him he whipped up a little and won the race. This story, of course, is to be taken cum grano sals for the flavor of the joke.

THE LAST OF IT.

At last mules were substituted for the engine, and were used till the road passed out of the hands of the State for the consideration of \$100,000 in State indebtedness, its original cost to the State having been \$1,000,000. Thus the State learned, at a cost of \$900,000, that it lacked, somewhere, in the matter of capacity for the successful conduct of railroad enterprise. The charter of the road was amended in 1853 and it then took the name of the Great Western. It went into new hands. Trails were introduced, and everything relating to the first railroad in Illinois was swept away by the tide of modern railroad improvements.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used BOWEN'S GENUINE SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Emphysema, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GENUINE SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to your sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cts. For sale by A. J. Storer, B. F. Gue & Son and Theo. Hildebrandt. Oct 11—d&wlv

KID GLOVES, Gantlets and Gloves, very cheap, at M Goldman's. Dec. 14—d&wlv

ANTIQUÉ ERRORS

In this enlightened age and land, and acceptance only with the prejudiced and ignorant. It is impossible, for instance, to persuade any large proportion of a people who have imbibed their ideas of logic in common schools and free academies, that it is expedient to cram their systems with mercury, rasp their bowels with colicynth and jalap, or stupefy their brains with opiates, when a pure, effective, safe, botanic cordial, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves every disorder for which the poisonous drugs have been heretofore prescribed, is within the reach of every one. Old-fashioned remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old-fashioned ideas in regard to depletion as a means of cure, have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovant, which tones the system, tranquillizes the nerves, induces sound repose, neutralizes malaria, depurates and enriches the blood, rouses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body. Jan 1—d&wlv

DANVILLE, ILL., Dec. 31.—A large meeting was held at the Opera House this evening to give expression to the views of the citizens in regard to the Bluff silver bill now before Congress. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions indorsing the bill. Addresses were made by the Hon. J. G. Cannon, Representative in Congress from this district, Maj. W. F. Townsend and others. Some discussion ensued as to the wording of the preamble, but the resolutions were finally adopted as read.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RE-HYPOTHECATION.

Is What Ailed John Bonner & Co., of New York.

A Rather Reckless Way of Doing Business.

Senator Beck on Resumption.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A number of letters from different sections of the country have been received at the Treasury Department, speaking of the great distrust of the people in savings institutions, and of the urgent necessity of adopting some measure by which the surplus earnings of people of small means may be safely invested. There are several propositions for a low interest, small denomination, long bond for popular subscription now pending. One of these will be presented early after the meeting of Congress, and will doubtless become law. The visit of Secretary Sherman to New York has satisfied the department that the prospects of the revival of funding operations in 1 per cents is not encouraging. It is suggested that the creation of a popular bond as indicated would enable the Secretary to find a large portion of the bonds of higher into lower rates among our own people, which would strengthen interest in the stability of the Government and would relieve them from losses in the inevitable failure of savings institutions. From present indications popular sentiment has reached that point where such a measure is unavoidable. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who returned from his home to-day, speaks very emphatically of the injurious effects of the rigid resumption policy of the Government. He says that in Kentucky, and he is informed that the same will apply to other States of the West, that if this course of the Government be continued and resumption is forced, that general bankruptcy will result. He said he felt convinced that, as a rule, Senators and Representatives will return from their constituents even more strongly convinced that some modification of the act of 1875 is imperative.

New York, December 31.—Considerable excitement was caused on the street this morning by the announcement of the failure of John Bonner & Co., 32 Broad street, one of the oldest houses on the street. The firm has made an assignment to B. W. Griswold. It is said that the firm pursued the same methods charged against Netter & Co., a re-hypothecation of securities. The liabilities are said to be quite heavy, and several prominent speculators are mentioned as considerable losers. Intelligence of the failure has had a depressing effect on the stock market, and some of the leading shares are down to 1 per cent.

It appears that, on Sunday, A. L. Sewall, one of the firm of Bonner & Co., applied to his counsel for advice, and announced the failure and flight of the senior member, John Bonner, who had left for Canada. Upon his advice an assignment was made to B. S. Griswold, who is now engaged in straightening the affairs of the firm, and who will report thereon as soon as possible. Amount of securities re-hypothecated is now stated at \$400,000, all of which, it is said, has been lost in speculations, Bonner having taken nothing with him in his flight. A large number of individuals and firms are suffering by the failures, including Henry Clews and Van Schaick & Co.

Among the reported losers are O. J. Osborn & Co., differences on 5,000 shares Northwestern common; Trener W. Park, difference on 3,000 shares Panama; Geo. Burlew, a large cash loser, Wm. Belden & Co. Rollins Bros., W. D. Moore, Ham & Munroe, H. R. Wilcox, E. M. Knowles A. H. Gordon and A. Lahan.

The failure of John Bonner & Co. has involved the suspension of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, an institution availed of by small operators for clearing stocks. Mr. Seward, partner of the assignee, said the loans secured by Bonner on re-hypothecated securities were, in almost all cases, obtained from banks. In some instances securities owned by different persons were mixed together as collateral security for the same loan. It would be easy, however, for each person to find and identify his own property. Bonner left no orders for the redemption of securities, and, indeed, no instructions of any kind. Seward said there were no assets. The assignee has not been served with any attachments, but he had heard that some were out. He had received a large number of notices from persons who had pledged securities with Bonner & Co., at the office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association. The manager, Mr. Olin, said that institution was ruined by the flight of Bonner. Depositors would suffer a loss of \$50,000, for which he supposed the stockholders were liable. He could not furnish the list of stockholders.

Have you been to the Farmers' Store, 37 North Church street, and looked over the stock of Groceries, Queens, Glass, Wood, Willow and Hard Wares that are to be exchanged for beef, pork, butter, lard, eggs, corn, oats, wood and green-houses? Oct. 10—d&wlv

LAFAYETTE, IND., Dec. 31.—The German Savings Bank of this place failed to open up for business this morning. The bank has paid out over \$18,000 during December, and notices for \$25,000 more are now on file. At a meeting held Saturday the Directors decided to close for liquidation. John B. Inger, the President, states that all liabilities will be paid in full, but that it will require time to realize. Mayor Kimmell, Secretary and Treasurer, reports assets \$94,169 17; liabilities \$88,962 39, out of which only \$1,972 59 is considered doubtful paper. The following notice is posted on the door: Depositors of the German Savings Bank: You are hereby notified that the said bank will be open to-night and tomorrow for the purpose of allowing depositors to select paper for the amounts due them. If depositors will call at once the business can be closed up in ten days. (Signed) LOUIS KIMMEL. There is no excitement.

MESSRS. ROWELL AND HOOF-STETTER.

From the *Rockford Daily Register*.
The following very highly complimentary notice was publicly read and presented to Messrs. Rowell and Hoofstetter, in the presence of an immense gathering, and received by the audience with great demonstration and enthusiastic applause. Their success at the capital is characterized by the press as remarkable and wonderful, and their friends will read the following with great pleasure:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 22, 1877.
WUEBERG, In the providence of Almighty God, in answer to earnest prayer for Divine direction, our brethren Messrs. Col. H. W. Rowell and J. R. Hoofstetter have visited the city of Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of saving drunkards, and otherwise aiding in the cause of Temperance, and the progress of the Gospel, and a wonderful temperance revival has resulted from their three weeks' labor, during which time a "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" has been organized, 400 self-acknowledged drinkers have consecrated themselves into a "Temperance Reform Club," about 4,000 have signed the pledge known as the Murphy pledge, and a general improvement in morals and manners is seen by all, and acknowledged by the civil authorities.

WUEBERG, We the undersigned pastors of the designated churches of this city have had ample opportunity of watching our co-workers forming an opinion of their talents, and judging of their spirit, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That thanks are due our Heavenly Father for graciously hearing our prayers and answering them by guiding our dear brethren to our city. 2d. That we assure them of the deep respect, love and confidence we have for and in them, and that we will follow them with the prayer that the Master may long spare their lives and keep them at work in that part of His vineyard to which He has evidently called them and to which they are admirably adapted. 3d. That we unhesitatingly and cordially commend them as brethren beloved, trusted, tried and qualified, as churches, communities and cities that may contemplate the employment of Gospel-temperance workers. 4th. That Brothers Rowell and Hoofstetter are permitted to refer to us personally or collectively at anytime. 5th. That a copy of the above be furnished to each of said brothers and to all churches for publication.

FRANK M. GUNDEL, Rector of St. Paul's Church.
JAMES KNUCK, Pastor German M. E. Church.
J. O. STORER, Pastor 2d M. E. Church.
J. H. NORTON, Pastor 1st M. E. Church.
PETER GRANT, Pastor English Lutheran Church.
JAS. A. REED, Pastor 1st Presbyterian Church.
C. W. CHAMK, Pastor North Baptist Church.
M. H. WOODRUFF, Pastor 1st Baptist Church.
Geo. H. FULLERTON, Pastor 2d Presbyterian Church.
ROMANUS NORTON, Pastor 1st Congregational Church.

The Great \$10.00 Cassimere Suit, at B. Stine's. nov 14

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

One Night Only.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

The beautiful and accomplished young theatrical actress.

MISS

GENEVIEVE ROGERS

In the last New York success, founded upon the poem by John B. Whittier, entitled

MAUD MULLER!

Supported by the established

FRANK E. AIKEN'S

Superb Dramatic Co.

Maud Muller, on a Summer's day, Basked the meadow sweet with May.

Endorsed by the entire press: "The greatest American Emotional Drama."

Prices, 25 and 50 cents. Seats secured at W. H. Abbott's jewelry store without extra charge. Dec. 27—dtd J. H. LAINE, Gen'l Agent.

Grand Clearance Sale

—OF—

FURNITURE!!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN

Excellent Stock of Spring Goods, the

DECATUR FURNITURE Co

WILL OFFER FOR SALE, FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES, at their RETAIL

WAREHOUSES, on the

West Side of the New Square,

—THEIR—

MAMMOTH STOCK

—OF—

CHOICE FURNITURE,

consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class furniture store.

Dec. 29, 1877—d&wlv

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.
ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE;
25 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS!
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS
CLOAKS

GO AND SEE

S. EINSTEIN'S

BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

Just received, in which Special Bargains are offered to all who may give him a call.

NOTICE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

30 Yards Brown Muslin	\$1.00
12 " Soft Finish Bleached Muslin	1.00
12 " Best Dark Calico	1.00
12 " Good Cotton Flannel	1.00

Also a full line of Black Alpines, Cashmeres, Flims and Fancy Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gents' Finishing Goods. Give me a call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET

S. EINSTEIN.

Decatur, Sep 10/77—d&wlv

BUY THE BOSS

MATHUSHEK PIANOS

—AND—

WESTERN COTTAGE ORGANS!

As they are To-day the Leading Instruments of the World.

I will not call your attention to the prominence of these instruments at the International Exhibition of 1893, as every make of instrument there was awarded medals of honor, but simply mention the fact of their being the best of the kind at our last State Fair, for their superior degree of excellence in all their styles.

Every instrument is warranted for Five Years.

Labels have other makes of

PIANOS!

which I will sell for \$400 and upwards. Terms easy. Monthly or quarterly payments allowed.

Second-Hand Instruments

taken in part payment for New Ones.

A large stock of ORGANS always on hand for rent.

For further particulars send for price-list, or call at my office.

C. B. PRESCOTT,

Post Office Block, Decatur, Illinois.

Dec. 19, 1877—d&wlv

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

—SUCH AS—

Work Boxes,

Writing Desks,

Jewelry Cases,

and Pictures,

Positively at Cost for Ten Days, at

At J. M. STOOKEY & CO.'S,

No. 17 East Main Street, Decatur, Illinois.

Dec. 26, 1877—d&wlv

SAVE YOUR MONEY

—BY BUYING—

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LIDDLE'S,

COURT HOUSE BLOCK.

Rich Silver-plated Casters;

Silver-plated Table Knives and Forks in Sets;

Tea and Table Spoons;

Beautiful French Bronze Lamps;

French China Tea Sets;

All kinds of Cut and Common Glassware.

TOYS--

AMERICAN, GERMAN, DUTCH, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, CHINESE.

Come and see us. We don't care so much about prices as we do to reduce the stock.

OL. VI.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878.

J. R. RACE & CO.

MADE IN STOCK A LARGE LOT OF CHILDREN AND BOYS'

Cloth and Fine Beaver Overcoats,

Which they will Sell at Less than Cost.

COME AND SEE THEM. THEY ARE JUST THE THING FOR A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT!

JUST RECEIVED

AN IMMENSE INVOICE OF

Neckties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

Gloves and Scarfs.

WHITE SHIRTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EITHER LAUNDRIED OR UNLAUNDRIED.

OUR MERCHANT

TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

Is running as usual, and Suits of all kinds are made to order on short notice, and

FITS WARRANTED.

J. R. RACE & CO.

Grand Clearance Sale

FURNITURE!!

TV OR BR TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN

Elegant Stock of Spring Goods, the

DECATUR FURNITURE CO.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE, FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES, at their RETAIL

WAREHOUSES, on the

West Side of the New Square,

MAMMOTH STOCK

CHOICE FURNITURE,

consisting of everything usually kept in a first-

class retail establishment.

Dec. 26, 1877. -d&wt

Great Closing-Out Sale

JEWELRY

The Finest and Most Select Stock in

the city, which will be sold at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW

PRICES.

THESE GOODS HAVE ALL BEEN DOUBLED

FOR CASH, hence I can sell them at least

50 PER CENT. CHEAPER than ever offered

before. I would call your attention to prices

on a few staple articles, all other goods in

proportion.

Solid Gold Rings, from \$1 to \$2.

Fine Rolled Plate Chains, from \$2

to \$3.

Gold Studs, \$1 and upward.

Ladies' Solid Gold Sets, \$3 and

upward.

Genuine Elgin, Waltham and

Springfield Watches, \$12 to \$15.

Fine Solid Cases at Great Bargains.

Clocks, from \$1 and upward.

Also, a Full Line of

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

Musical Instruments Less than Cost.

Call and be convinced.

H. POST,

No. 26 Merchant Street.

Dec. 2, 1877. -d&wt

FARMER'S

DINING HALL!

West Side of Old Square,

DECATUR, ILL.

CHAS. DROWN, Proprietor.

This House, a first-class one, is prepared for

travelers and day-boarders. The accommodations

are the best, and the food is of the highest

quality. The price is reasonable and the service

is prompt. The house is well located and is

convenient to the depot and the city.

Meals, 25 Cents.

Dec. 2, 1877. -d&wt

Revolvers and Guns for Sale.

The following are for sale: A pair of

revolvers, one of which is a Smith & Wesson

No. 1, and the other is a Smith & Wesson

No. 2. Both are in good condition and are

well adapted for use. The price is \$10.00

for the pair. The guns are also for sale.

The price is \$5.00 for the pair. The

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LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-office, at Decatur,
Macon Co., N. C., Monday, Jan. 3, 1878.

Alban L.	Hoggie Chas
Adams Mrs Sallie	Lowry Sadie
Barclay Jas H	Moore Aaron
Bassinger John	Wilder Wm
Bledsoe W T	Wink Kate
Everett Addie	Wald John Warren
Eaton J L	Wright Susan J
Gillespie Joseph S	Wright Susan J
Hollis Miss Annie	

FOREIGN.
Frederick Adam.
R. P. LITTLE, Postmaster.

THE SAN announces this morning, startling head-lines, that "England Professed *Medicine*," in favor of per has been rejected. Will the adviser of the public who edits that sheet now inform us whether the rejection is *calculated*?

Have you been to the Farmers' Store 37 North Church street, and looked at the stock of Groceries, Queens, Gl Wood, Willow and Hard Wares that to be exchanged for beef, pork, but lard, eggs, corn, oats, wood and groceries? E. B. PRATT.
Oct. 10—d&w3m

Read Ashby's Notice done in RHYME
Of Christmas Goods to Suit Hard Times
All ye who wish for Christmas Gifts,
And want them *cheap and nice*,
I'll tell you where's the very place,
If you'll take my advice:
At Ashby's store, on Water street,
Just four doors north of Breennum,
You'll find all kinds of novelties,
To suit the taste of *any man*!
He has all kinds of Rocking Chairs,
Upholstered (fine or plain),
And some with perforated seats,
And some of polished cane!
Those's Chairs to suit the children,
Of almost every kind;
Nice Slippers, Cases, Ottoman,
And Camp Stools, there you'll find
Upholstered Foot-rests, all the go,
And Mirrors bright and new;
And then the Hand-Adjusting Chair,
And Backing Cases, too!—
Indeed, the assortment can't be beat
At any place in town;
And then, in please his customers,
His prices are *all down*!
So when you buy your Christmas Gifts,
I'll tell you *one thing sure*:
You cannot buy them *over so cheap*
As round at *Ashby's Store*!
Be careful not to miss the place—
But one thing keep in sight:
Look out for Ashby's Elephant,
And then you'll know ye're right.

R. ASHB.
(Open House Block.) DECATUR,
Dec. 14—d&w3m

Goldburg calls the best quality German town Yarn, Berlin Zephyr, fine Slippers and Patterns; knit such as Hoods and Socks, for the Sea Tramps for ladies in all colors, at prices than any other house.
Dec. 14—d&w3m

Ladies' Mantles, Underwear and Millinery
The only place you can buy such good your advantage is at M. Goldman.
Dec. 14—d&w3m

For a Christmas present get a
those fine slippers, at Barber & Barber.
Dec. 2—d&w3m

The Superiority of the "H. Gaiter" over all other species of fastenings, has induced irresponsibility to copy the name and style as possible, in order to sell their inferior goods. Remember the "Hoscon Gaiter," is stamped on edge of every pair, and sold only in New & Barker. All others are imitations and frauds.
Dec. 13—d&w3m

ANTIQUARY ERRORS.
In this enlightened age and land, ignorance only with the prejudicial ignorant. It is impossible, for it to persuade any large proportion of people who have imbued their ideas in common schools and free acad that it is expedient to erum their with mercury, rasp their bows crotchely and jalap, or stupefy brains with opiates, when a pure, safe, botanic cordial, like tere's Stomach Bitters, which relieves disorder for which the pro drugs have been heretofore used is within the reach of every op fashioned remedies are rapidly ground before the advance of the queering specific, and old-fashioned in regard to depletion as a means have been a quite exploded by the of the great renovant, which system, tranquilizes the nerves, sound repose, neutralizes malarial taints and enriches the blood, r liver when dormant, and promotes our habit of body.
Jan 1—d&w3m

AMUSEMENTS.
OPERA HOUSE
One Night Only
WEDNESDAY, JAN
The beautiful and accomplished yet young actress
MISS GENEVIEVE ROO
In the last New York success, four the poem by John G. Whittier entitled
MAUD MULL
Supported by the establishment
FRANK E. AIKE
Superb Dramatic
Maud Muller, on a Summer's d
thicker the wonder street with
Endorsed by the entire press, "the American Educational Institute," "the

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE WAR.

ENGLAND'S SITUATION

State Capital News.

New Year's Festivities There.

OTHER ITEMS OF NEWS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 1.—A Year's day has been very generally served socially. The Supreme Court Judges and State officers paid a social visit to the Executive mansion, and dining has been very general, most of the ladies keeping open house.

The State Agricultural Convention meets to-morrow, and several delegates have already arrived. It promises to be largely attended.

The Governor to-day pardoned Henderson, convicted July 18, '75 by the Criminal Court, Cook County, of burglary, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. He is certified as dying of consumption.

The report that ex-Senator Glenn, President of the Senate, ex-officio Lieutenant Governor for a couple of years, claims pay in the latter capacity is true, and doubtless grows out of some circumstance, some time since reported that Mr. Glenn filed a claim in the auditor's office for about \$2,000, which he claims is due him for services as acting Governor during the absence of the State, at several times, of Governor Aridge. During all this time Governor Glenn pardoned one convict out of the Penitentiary. Of course Gov. Beveridge drew full pay, until the time of his absence. Sturges, Warkle & Brown, of this city, have retained for the claimant, and it is understood that Attorney General Converse, an agreed case will be presented at the present term of the supreme Court.

The Blue Ribbon Reform Club, a large force, paraded the principal streets to-day, and had a benefit dinner.

LONDON, January 1.—A Vienna correspondent, referring to Russia's attitude to the English note concerning the ending of negotiations with Turkey, replies, as reported last night, to the effect that Turkey should apply to the Russian Commander-in-chief for an armistice, says the intelligence not altogether unexpected. Even the idea of possible mediation mooted, leaders have been thronging from Berlin and St. Petersburg, thinking that Russia regarded an armistice as a preliminary step to any pacificatures, with the additional hint that the Czar would require cession of the Bosphorus as a preliminary condition of an armistice, but as, owing to the weather, it seems almost impossible for the Russians to think of leading an army across the Balkans, it may be they will not exact too hard terms in an armistice, but content themselves with Erzerum and give up two-thirds of the Danube.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article, commenting on the Russian answer to England's note, it is what most people expected will be more profitable to consider is likely to follow, than that it is words at what was well foreseen may now expect the strongest reply to be put on Turkey to make peace right with her foe. We suppose the element of the Eastern question in Asia and Turkey is not thought of by any Englishman who understands its tenor on which our empire is based, it is conceivable that England's safety allow the acquisition of the Sea ports and rectification of the frontiers to be made, while she waits.

The *Times* in its leader says has, by her answer, entered into controversy with England. Her article, really addressed to Turkey, to that England should feel herself rebuffed because the Porte has been too slow to send an Envoy to the Commander-in-Chief would be the suspicion that our Government gone out of its way to provoke yet it would be useless to hide its intention of an influence which checked; would involve us in a section of society, with some tinges of position, in using all to array England on the side of a telegram, dated St. Petersburg, says the prevalent conviction is that the success of England's policy action will depend upon it in which it may have been made thought in official circles that a pacific effort should proceed on the point that peace conditions be consonant with Russian sacrifices, and it is believed that land can not overlook this condition.

PARIS, ILL., Jan. 1.—Last night a party of ladies and gentlemen were assembled at the residence of Lewis Hotelinson, Charleston, a young man named Miles was snatching a revolver among the men. Pointing it at Alfred, the revolver was discharged, ball entered his right cheek backward and severing the jug causing death in a few minutes. He was unaware of the pistol being in his hand.

The affair has cast a gloom

millions of dollars. What more? The interest on that would be about forty-three millions of dollars that you need not pay in 1870.

Another fact. In 1870 the agricultural products of Illinois, were, in round numbers, two hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The manufactured products were two hundred and twelve millions. Adding together, and counting 8 per cent on the total, you have in round numbers about thirty-two millions of dollars. At the time we contracted the debt, four hundred and twelve and one-half grains of silver to the dollar, nine-tenths fine, was the amount we agreed to give, and that is the amount we ought to pay. You say silver is cheaper than gold, and therefore more silver should be put in the dollar to make it equal to gold. Is it not just as good law, morals and logic, to put a little less gold in the dollar and bring the gold down to the silver? [A plause.] The only difference is, the latter would benefit nine fellows and the former one.

The cry is raised that this remonetizing scheme is in the interest of a few ring; that if the act passes, it will enrich the owners of silver mines. I simply answer that, in kind, if it is to pass it will enrich the owners of gold mines.

In conclusion, Mr. Cannon pledged himself to support the bill now pending in congress, or any measure looking to the same result, stating that he had already passed the house, and would undoubtedly pass the senate, even necessary over the veto of the president. He entertained doubts about the president vetoing the bill, judging from a very careful reading of the message.

LETTER FROM CISCO.

CISCO, CAL., Jan. 1st, 1870.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN.—Last evening Capt. Bingham and Mr. John Arnold, of your city, began, at the invitation of our citizens, a temperance work in the M. E. Church, of this place, notwithstanding the deplorable condition of the roads, a large audience assembled and listened attentively to addresses from the gentlemen aforesaid, at the conclusion of which a pledge was circulated and fifty signed it, and donned the blue ribbon determined to begin the new year with members of this great temperance cause. Messrs. Bingham and Arnold remained both sides of this great question and in the short time that they were with us they have shown themselves "workmen that need no ashamed."

We have had a local temperance organization for some months, enlisted occasionally by the presence of men as Rev. Best and Rev. Union Deatur, and the work of Bro. Bingham and Arnold last evening, our list to about two hundred and we hope with their help to reach plague spots that have hitherto resisted our efforts. These gentlemen will remain with us during the week and we may expect to hear good reports from them and us in the near future.

Happy new year to all your readers.

Yours,
W. T. BEAD.

Now please copy.

GRAND DRAWING.

Lottery & Scraps' Distribution to Lady Patrons.

At the request of Messrs. J. S. Scraps' list of prizes at their drawing is re-published to-day.

First prize—25 yards black silk—Annie Duckett, Mason.

Second prize—23 yards tanglein Mrs. Emma Hawk, Deatur.

Third prize—Velvet (value \$30) Rose M. Ray, two miles southeast of land.

Fourth prize—15 yards black cash Mrs. S. M. Straley, Deatur.

Fifth prize—Corset and kid gloves John B. Bowes, Blue Mount.

SALMON'S PRIZES.

One value—Miss Sarah Hild, two miles south of Argente.

Two values—Misses Mary Young, two miles east of Deatur.

One table cloth—Mrs. Jas. P. three miles northwest of Deatur.

One ottoman—Miss Mary E. M. three miles southeast of Deatur.

One Brussels' mat—Mrs. A. K. Deatur.

One dozen hose—Mrs. Mollie E. bell, Oakley.

One pair toilet mate—Mrs. E. Ely, four miles northwest of Cerrito.

One pair leggins—Miss J. C. Assumption.

One pair towels—Mrs. Frank L. Deatur.

One quilt—Mrs. Denj. Blukens, 1.

One doz. napkins—Mrs. A. B. C. Brush and comb—Mrs. A. C. S. Deatur.

One skirt—Miss Emma Orr, four miles northwest of Argente.

One Turkish robe—Miss Sadieford, four miles southwest of Deatur.

One rug—Mrs. J. J. Shively, three miles north of Cerrito.

One robe—Mrs. Mollie Ford, 1.

One lace top—Mrs. Margaret, three miles northwest of Deatur.

Physicians have long prescribed GRAY'S HEART REGULATOR, and cure for Heart Disease, a simple reason is that they have seen favorable workings in all the many diseases the Heart is liable to, and truly be recommended as a scientific remedy for that dreaded ailment, of whose cure the medical art are not even until the patient is beyond help. A wrong heart, many forms of Disease are produced, such as Spasms of the Heart, Stomach, Action of the Heart, Trembling, and affect the Heart, Constipation, Swelling of the Heart, Rheumatism, Debility and Sinking of the Heart. We can pronounce Dr. HEART REGULATOR a certain and advisable way to use it. Send your name and address to F. E. DEXTER, Concord, N. H., enclosing containing a list of testimonials for the Heart.

Can be had by druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

Dec. 26-d&w

Newest Patterns of Smith's "E"

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Hon. J. G. Cannon's Speech at Danville.

The Danville people had a massive meeting on Monday night, which was addressed by the Hon. J. G. Cannon who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I believe this is your meeting, not mine. I noticed in the paper, when I arose, this morning, an announcement that you were going to hold a meeting here to-night to consider what action you would take, resolution or otherwise, touching certain legislation now pending in the National Congress. I also noticed the names published of several gentlemen, including, any one, who would probably address the meeting. I came as a spectator, as a citizen, more to see what your temper was than anything else, certainly more for that purpose than to take any part in the meeting. I noticed that the proposed legislation is in season and out of season. Monday is the day-time or in the night, anywhere and at all times, to my testimony, because it is a subject that I have an opinion about, and I had an opinion about, for the last two years, having been called upon as Representative to investigate and action upon the nearly two years ago, and I have seen no cause to change my opinion.

I believe, however, there is more position to the legislation developed now throughout the country than any time heretofore, because the approaches when legislation will be upon this question.

The question now before the people is: Shall Congress by apt and appropriate legislation, provide for the coinage of silver—that being the money of the constitution—by the mints of the United States, and that that silver shall be an unlimited legal tender for all both public and private.

To my mind there are no two sides to this question. Now, is legislation that effect right? Have we under law and under the contract a right to make silver an unlimited legal tender? I suppose the right is not disputed. I would seem that I would insult your intelligence to argue that point.

Then is it politic? The money of the constitution is gold and silver is out of the power of Congress to coin anything else money except in time of war, as a war measure, from necessity. That being true I take it that it is true that it is out of the power of Congress to demonstrate either of these principles.

It has been said that while the law provides as to what amount of silver and gold shall constitute the value of the dollar, the law also provides that the dollar shall be payable in gold. That is a mistake. I have said before, and now, that I offer and give a promise to any man who can find anywhere on the face of any government obligation the word "gold." You cannot find any legislation prior to 1873, and no political platforms of both parties in the world, always used.

It has been said that we speak of these bonds as being in gold, and therefore it is right to act gold in payment. It is true we did so speak of them, and why cause from 1834 up to 1873 the dollar of 412½ grains, nine-tenths was never worth less than three per cent. of the time worth seven and one-half per cent. of the time. The reason you used gold in payment of customs and interest, and you speak of debts being payable in gold. It is ridiculous, when we had the right to pay in cheaper metal, to be paying it in dearer metals. He who will remember, along from 1852 you could hardly get an ounce of silver for a dollar in pockets, it being worth more than a dollar.

Some of the people ask, is it right to pay in silver? I think so. Right there you get the whole merits of the question. Right is undisputed, but it is a question of expediency. They are afraid payment in silver will injure our credit abroad. Let us about that. The bond is payable in gold or silver at our option. Now, if it was payable in copper, and being cheaper than silver, we would very apt to pay it in copper, and it were iron. Governments, liars, and rascals, must take the benefit of the contracts when made in good faith. We give the bond-holders all entitled to under the law and the facts, our credit is in no danger of being injured.

There are those in this vicinity who partially agree with me, but who heads and say, "Cannon, it is not right to put a little in silver, but you ought to put a little in to the dollar," and they add: "I suppose does it make it is one grain?" Let me show you the difference it makes: let us use a practical, permanent demon of silver will do for this country. The office of money is to fold; one is to make exchange, the people, and the other is to the value of the things exchanged. Now, let us see. James G. Blaine made a speech in Oshkosh, Wis., in 1873—and Mr. Blaine is correct man as to facts—he said that the indebtedness of the United States, counties and cities, of eleven hundred and fifty millions is little over half as large as the public debt, making two billions of dollars. Add, at a very moderate rate, a private indebtedness of two thousand millions of dollars, and you have nine thousand one hundred and forty millions of dollars in debt. Now you had the moral and right to pay that debt in silver, or gold; and somebody asks, "where would it make?"

The Daily Republican.
W. E. WAGNER, J. E. MORSE.
WAGNER & MORSE, PUBLISHERS.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
PUBLISHED EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1877.

MADE AN ADMONITION.
The unexpected news was received this morning that Jacob Bunn, a great Springfield banker, had made a mistake and closed his doors. The particulars have not been received, but the general supposition in Decatur is that Mr. Bunn's large interests in manufacturing establishments had burdened him so heavily that it became impossible for him to "pull through" these times. It is thought that he will be able, eventually, to meet all his obligations, and was forced to suspend, because his assets were insufficient to meet his liabilities, but because it is impossible to convert them into money. His suspension cannot possibly affect the standing of any of the Decatur banks, none of which had any money deposited with him.

The failure of such a man as J. Bunn is a public calamity. He has been a man of great enterprise, and his generous aid has helped thousands of laboring men to find employment. The enterprises in which he was engaged must necessarily suffer by reason of his failure, and severe financial straits will be the result. It behooves everybody, therefore, to keep a tight ship, and endeavor to worry along until the arrival of "the good time coming."

The *Sun* man has challenged B. & McClure to a public discussion in court house, the question to be: "Is it disgraceful to the city of Decatur, the Senate saloon or the *Morning Sun*?" We give it up.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attitude of Mr. Growler Kimball to prejudicial public against the carrier boys of the REPUBLICAN, the sales of the Year's Address issued by them is an unusual amount realized on such a scale. And now it will be in order for Kimball to attack some other sun or weak woman.

SEVEN hundred returned from Decatur think the plan of Mr. Kimball is not practical, as they have been in the saloons for these years, and find them increasing in hands.

FROM JANUARY 1, 1877, to DECEMBER 28th, Chicago has received 2,340,000 bushels of flour, 13,318,182 bushels of corn, 40,292,958 bushels of oats, 413,396 bushels of rye, 5,022,340 bushels of barley and 3,969,210 live hog shipments from there during the period add up 2,554,566 barrels of wheat, 15,036,367 bushels of wheat, 825 bushels of corn, 12,713,026 bushels of oats, 1,576,780 bushels of rye, 4,361,990 bushels of barley and 255 head of live hogs.

FROM ARGENTA.
ARGENTA, ILL., Dec. 2.
EDUCATION, REPUBLICAN.—The almost impossible, and the fact that their stock is doing no good, and quickly it is very dull out here.

Christmas came and went, and about all that can be said of it is that we had buckwheat cakes as molasses for dinner, which is better than a turkey, in my notion.

Several of our pedagogic friends locked out last week, but all heard of took it in good humor. One lady, who was grumpy enough, some of her pupils with her, hedges, claiming the throne off, and now she will get to rest the remainder, and some one else finish the term.

Prof. S. P. Drake is teaching at school at Crab Apple College, known as Hard Scrabble School.

R. M. Machan has been down for a courting some three or four weeks, and within the past two weeks, and going again for a courting, says it is getting "damned thin," there so often and accomplished.

C. H. Cusley is still our best wheat in Argenta, and Barnet's.

Many of those who were so hot with the Kansas fever some have about recovered, and will remain in what they call "God's land of mid and water."

The temperance cause is getting to be the highest pitch in our village of Decatur. We hear two hundred have signed the *Kew* if Decatur could only be a town of her duty, this world might be safe.

Quite an interesting and earnest war given at the New Year's a few evenings ago, and we were with by another one given at the same place near here in a few days. These entertainments are so numerous to attend.

We heard that Mrs. Wash with his been dangerously ill, and that he is now completely recovered.

outhouses.	and Packard Organs.	the same system.	any other
SMITH.	Nov. 19-dff	Dec 18--d2w	O. B.

The Daily Republican. A CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BANK. FORTY YEARS AGO. TELEGRAPHIC. WAR NEWS. HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW. ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE. S. EINSTEIN'S DRY GOODS. BUY THE BOSS MATHUSHEK PIANOS. C. B. PRESCOTT. NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LIDDLE'S. TOYS--

